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THE BOSTOCKS OF MONTE CREEK

by

Hugh S. Bostock

The Second Edition, 1977

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The Books of Monte Carlo

Chapter 1

The Game of Monte Carlo

THE BOSTOCKS OF MONTE CREEK, BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Hugh S. Bostock

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### Preface of the Second Edition

The First Edition of The Bostocks of Monte Creek, British Columbia, was written in a hurry to get the main facts down about the lives of our family and the history of the Bostock Ranch (on many of Father's early papers the word is spelled "Ranche") before visiting Nan at Monte Creek in the summer of 1970. It was read page by page with her at the Red Cottage and some parts were discussed with Norman and Coles that summer too. It was also read through later by Marian and Ruth. All made their contributions so that the facts in it are reasonably accurate. It was then typed and a few xerox copies made.

The Second Edition contains the information in the First Edition but much more has been added. Indeed, the number of pages has more than trebled. This has been done by adding more about Father and Mother and by describing a great deal more of family life and by expanding the stories of the interlocking courses of our individual lives. Also by describing some of the bearing that our aunts and uncles had upon our upbringing and their influence in later years. This expansion has been written mainly from memory without any methodical research but also by working in things and particularly dates that Ruth and I happened to have discovered among our papers. Ruth has read this edition and added many little notes all through it as well as making additions. The time consuming part of writing has been the unravelling and fitting together of the jigsaw pattern of our lives from separate scraps of information. A few happenings can only be given in a general order as their dates don't quite match.

More accuracy could be attained and detail could still be added by a thorough combing of the papers, including Father's diaries, in the four or five boxes Ruth has been left by Nan and those in my own files. But time again has not yet allowed it. In addition, there are papers of the family's in the National Archives at Ottawa, the B.C. Archives at Victoria and the Kamloops Archives to

be researched as well as in such places at the Library of the University of British Columbia which I am told contain a quantity of Father's correspondence.

The First Edition deals with two parts, the Family and then the Ranch. In the Second Edition so far only the Family has been dealt with. The Ranch will have to be rewritten later and accompanied by two maps, one showing the whole extent of the lands and another a detailed map of the "heart" of the Ranch showing the house, gardens, stables, orchards and adjacent fields. Most of the information is available in my files and I hope still to do this.

H.S. Bostock  
December 1977



## The Family

Father, Hewitt Bostock, was one of the four children of Samuel Bostock and Marion Iliff, "Grandmama" who were married on October 2, 1860. Their children were Sophia, Hewitt, Marion (May) and Samuel. They were a well-to-do English family and lived at the Hermitage at Walton-on-the-Hill in Surrey outside London. Father was born on May 31, 1864 and his father, Samuel Bostock, was born on May 10, 1809 and died on April 1, 1869. In 1884, Grandmama married the Rev. John Cave-Browne who died in 1898. She was born on November 13, 1830 and died July 1926. She lived her last 20 years or more in Wimbledon and was buried at Sparshot, Hampshire.

Father was educated largely by private tutors and went to Cambridge where he took Law, Mathematics and Political Economy. He received an Honours M.A. degree in Mathematics and was called to the Bar of Lincoln's Inn in 1888 but never practised. In 1886 with Aunt May and Hopkins, his tutor, he visited eastern Canada and two years later crossed North America on his way to New Zealand, the start of a journey around the world but he did not get further than Australia and China before returning to England through Canada in 1889. On his way westward across Canada on May 5, 1888, riding from Vernon to Kamloops, he bought the Ranch with water rights for 1000 miners inches for \$40,000 from Jacob Duck. Jacob Duck had been originally a Somersetshire farmer and his ownership of the Ranch dated back to 1865, before "Duck's" became a station on the Canadian Pacific Railway which was built in 1886. Duck's was later renamed Monte Creek, B.C. Father put the Ranch in the hands of Mr. Bachelor who managed it as a partner. Soon after his return to England, Father met Mother, Lizzie Jean McCombie Cowie, daughter of Hugh Cowie, Q.C., Chancellor of Durham University who came originally from Aberdeenshire, and of Septima Warlters (Gran).

Mother was fifth among eight children, namely Alec, Annie, Jessie (Arja), Donald, Lizzie, Archie, MacNamara (Mac) and Norman. "Grandfather" Cowie was born on June 11, 1829 and died on July 20, 1886 at 57. After his death the Cowie family moved from Ithandale, Wimbledon, where the family was living, back to Sthrathythan, Surbiton, where they had formerly lived. Gran was born in 1826, lived on to 1913 and died at 87 years. Her last years were spent with Arja at Murtmoor, a cottage near Puttenham, Surrey, that was readily accessible for most of her family and grandchildren to visit. She was still active to the end and rolled the grass tennis court as usual on the morning of the day she died.

Father and Mother were married June 12, 1890 at Surbiton, and as the years passed they had eight children, Marian, Alec, Jean, Annie E. (Nan), Hugh, Norman, Septima and Ruth. For their honeymoon they came to North America, visited various places in Canada and in the United States including the Yellowstone Park, as well as the Ranch at Duck's and Victoria. They sailed on a small American trading steamer up the Coast as far as Sitka, Alaska. It is interesting to note that this was eight years before the Klondike gold rush of 1898. They returned to England and lived at The Hermitage, the lives of English country gentry with seven servants including butler, coachman and footman, with carriage and team as well as riding horses. The Hermitage was a large property and included two good sized farms as well as considerable grounds around the house itself. Father visited the Ranch in B.C. during each of the years, 1891 and 1892 but in 1893 he and Mother settled in B.C. and divided their time between the Ranch and Victoria where in 1894 they built a large house "Schuhuum" meaning "Windy Spot" which later became "The Caroline Macklem Home" on Rockland Avenue. During 1894 in Victoria, Father started a magazine, "The Weekly Province". At about the same period he developed the B.C. Printing and Litho Company in Vancouver and the Comaplix Lumber Company on the Arrow Lakes.



In 1895 he was elected President of the Kamloops Agricultural Association and was nominated the Liberal candidate for the Federal election of the following year in the constituency of Yale and Cariboo which had an area of approximately 200,000 square miles, virtually the whole interior of B.C., that is now represented by five M.P.'s. During this campaign his immense riding took him six months to canvas. He travelled by train, steamboat and horse stages but used his own democrat drawn by a team, Dick and Tommy, two English carriage horses to take him around the Cariboo. Nearer home, however, south of Kamloops he travelled a great deal through the country from Merritt to Vernon and around the northern Okanagan on his English hunter, "Squirrel", that he was very fond of. On some days Squirrel carried him as much as 60 miles despite wayside calls which means he must have averaged about 8 miles per hour or more along the dirt roads and trails some days. Father said his longest ride was on Squirrel from Monte Creek to the Douglas Lake Ranch, more than 60 miles and a climb of 1500 feet or more in one day.

From his youth Father had an ambition to go into politics, at first in England and after buying the Ranch, in Canada. He had intended to run in the election of 1892 but found he could not do so as he had not had a registered domicile in Canada for five years. In the campaign for the election in June 1896 Conservative opponent was J.A. Mara, M.P., who regarded his young, English contestant as a joke. Mara was brother-in-law to the two Barnard brothers who were running in the other two B.C. ridings and together they expected to have B.C. in their hands after the election. At the opening of the campaign Mara suggested to Father that they should have joint public meetings to which Father agreed. Their first meeting was held in Vernon and Mara being senior spoke first saying just what he liked. While Mara was speaking Father who had brought the blue books of the last session with him marked the places that referred to things Mara had spoken of. When Father took the platform he said "You have just heard Mr. Mara say so and so." "Let me read from the blue book of the last



session what really happened." He showed Mara to be such a liar that Mara never spoke to him again and that was the end of their joint meetings. Towards the end of the campaign Mara planned a grand victory dinner in Kamloops but he was defeated decisively. Indeed, Mara did not poll a single vote in large parts of the riding. Success at the polls sent Father to the House of Commons in August 1896 where he was appointed Chief Liberal Whip. The same year he bought the Kamloops Sentinel newspaper.

After the election much of Father's time was spent at Ottawa during the sessions and on trips on political business in B.C. much of the rest of the year, so that with campaigning in 1895 his own affairs were neglected. Before the end of 1896 Parliament, however, he felt he should resign from his seat in the House of Commons owing to his financial troubles. These had arisen due to the expenses of his election campaign which he paid for himself rather than using any party funds. The campaign cost him more than \$60,000.00 according to the late Mr. Kimpton of Windermere, B.C., who was one of his organizers. Father wished to be free to vote just as he thought right. Besides these political expenses he also had made many unwise investments. The result was that he had to declare bankruptcy and to satisfy his creditors he sold the house in Victoria in 1899 making the Ranch the sole home of his family. In the next election he was asked to run again but refused to do so. His own funds were too low and as formerly he would not use party funds. Indeed, throughout the years of his life after this Father was never again in the same strong financial position and despite the ~~immense amount of travelling which the family will be seen to have done later,~~ funds always had to be watched carefully.

To diverge for a moment, our travelling expenses, were greatly helped by Father having passes on the Canadian National Railway as first an M.P. and later as a Senator for himself and his dependent family. But more important, we had passes also on the C.P.R. The latter came to him under the following circumstances.

In Father's position as M.P. in B.C. the interests of the Canadian Pacific Railway were his concern and the company endeavoured to obtain his support by all sorts of devious means without success. For instance, the C.P.R. having bought the Trail Smelter bid for the charter to build the railway lines to it, namely those of the Crowsnest and Kettle Valley. Father believing it detrimental for the country if the same company owned both the smelter and the lines that serviced it, opposed the Company's bid. In this Sir William Van Horne, President of the C.P.R., finding his bid blocked by Father, lost his temper and told the Committee he was going to have it whether they liked it or not. Father at once called for a vote but Sir William realizing his mistake succeeded in having the decision postponed to a later meeting when through greasing the palms of some of the Committee members he obtained the charter. In a number of other cases, too, the C.P.R. tried to influence Father without success. It was in admiration for his independence and uncorruptibility that the Company presented him with a life time pass on their railway for himself and the dependent members of his family.

Without our passes on the C.P.R. our lives might have been different. Use of this pass led to my appointment to parties in B.C. of the Geological Survey of Canada though I was an eastern student as I was able to cover my transportation west. This established my field of work in the Cordillera enabling me to get home for a weekend at each end of the field seasons. I travelled on my C.P.R. pass until the spring of 1927.

On June 6, 1904, Father was appointed a Senator at the age of 40 and was still one of the youngest Senators when he was elected leader of the Liberals in the Senate in 1909 at the age of 45. On December 29, 1921 he was sworn in as a Privy Councillor and on the same day he was appointed Minister of Public Works in The Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King's first Cabinet. On January 3, 1922 he was also made Acting Minister of Immigration and Colonization. On February 2nd he relinquished both these portfolios but was kept in the Cabinet as a Minister without portfolio and was appointed Speaker of the Senate.



That Father's political advice on western Canada was greatly valued is shown in some of the handwritten letters among his papers one of which by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his own handwriting apologizes for not following what Father had advised him and admits how mistaken he had been.

In 1925 Father was sent to Geneva as a member of the Canadian delegation to the League of Nations and Mother and Ruth, then 15 years old, went with him. At this session of the League he was elected to the Armament Committee. Senator Dandurand who headed the Canadian delegation was a fine orator, fluent in both French and English, and was elected President of the League. Madame Dandurand being an invalid had remained in Canada and Senator Dandurand invited Mother to be hostess at the President's reception.

Father took a keen interest in the Canadian Branch of the St. John's Ambulance Society being elected a member of the General Council for Canada from 1921 to 1924 when he became Vice President until he was elected President in 1928 to 1930. In 1926 Father built St. Peter's Anglican Church overlooking the Monte Creek townsite in memory of Alec who was killed in 1916 on the western front in the war.

With Father first in England and in later years occupied in political affairs and other businesses such as the B.C. Printing and Litho Company Limited and the Comaplix Lumber Company Limited and other companies he had started, he was absent a great deal from the Ranch. Its management was a continual problem particularly during the first decade or so that he owned it. Able foremen were almost impossible to find. In 1905, however, Edward P. Coles whose home had been near Minehead, Somersetshire, came to work at the Ranch and in 1907 although Coles was only 22 years old, Father made him foreman at \$40. per month, a wage that Coles said he was not worth. Coles proved eminently satisfactory and remained foreman-manager, except during the First War and for a few years after it, until 1946 when he retired.



In 1913 Father bought our first car, a Ford sedan with a brass radiator, wooden spoked wheels, hand crank for starting, acetyline headlights and collapsible top. He drove the car at first but he retained the habit of looking for stock in the fields as he drove along, as he always had when driving a team. One day as a consequence when he was suddenly confronted by a team and wagon on the single track road, he turned the steering wheel too abruptly and upset the car on himself. Luckily, the door beside him swung open and he fell in open space. In the autumn of 1920 driving down the main road which then went up the canyon of Monte Creek to Duck Meadow and Vernon, with Mother, he turned the car over and her wrist was broken. Subsequently, one of the girls, Nan or Jean, drove. The Ford lasted for several years and was still the family car in the early 1920's. About 1923 a Dodge sedan was bought, to take the place of the Ford as the family car. It also had a collapsible top. In September 1927 I drove a Chevrolet pick-up truck that I had bought in Penticton for the use of my party on the GSC in the Okanagan, home to Monte Creek and sold it to Father for the Ranch for \$800 as no one in the area I had been working in would buy it. This vehicle lasted for 15 years and the engine was finally used to run the crusher in the mill for several years after it had been taken out of the body.

Father was very hospitable and invited numerous people to the Ranch including, in the 1890's, such men as Dr. G.M. Dawson, C.M.G., Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, described by Americans as "The Prince of all North American explorers"; biologists from the United States National Museum including Dr. J.A. Allen and at least one other who gave Duck's as the type locality for ~~two small mammals first discovered there and mentioned several birds as not formerly~~ known so far north before. Among later visitors were Their Excellencies, Baron and Lady Byng of Vimy who stayed overnight in 1922 on their trip across Canada. Throughout his life Father was enthusiastic for the development of B.C. since he had bought the Ranch in June 1888 and its development was his main interest other than the education of his children. The two aims absorbed a great deal of the family

money as well as substantial funds from his father's estate paid out through Grandmama.

Mother was born on April 4, 1867 at Surbiton and was educated at the Surbiton and Wimbledon schools and later went to Germany where she studied music and languages. It should be pointed out here that when her father died Mother was 19 and Gran was left with a home to maintain and the education of 8 lively children to complete with comparatively little resources. Gran had, however, a shrewd mind and was a strict disciplinarian. She managed to complete the education of her three daughters, and all her five sons went to Charterhouse School and then through the equivalents of university including R.M.A. Woolwich, R.M.C. Sandhurst and Medical College. The three girls did no work except what was considered proper for ladies of that period such as fancy needle work, social work in the village and learn to run a household. The Cowies and their connections were a remarkably close and loyal group though often scattered far and wide in the Empire. This characteristic was passed on to our family.

During her first three years of married life Mother lived in style at the Hermitage with a full quota of servants but on her honeymoon she had already had a taste of what was to come in her life in Canada. When she first arrived at the Ranch there being no guest house her first job was to scrub out and fix up a cabin in which sheep had been stabled, for herself and Father to live in. After they settled in B.C. in 1893 Mother was frequently alone with the children at Victoria or at the Ranch while Father was away on political or other business. On one of these occasions at Duck's when the foreman was unsatisfactory she fired him and managed the place herself until Father's return. She helped Father with his speeches and was hostess at many political and social functions. During the years of Speakership she organized musical evenings, dinners and other receptions in the Speaker's Chambers at Ottawa. Their lives in Canada over the years were interrupted by trips to England where three of their eight children were born. The children's ages ranged from the eldest, Marian to the youngest



Ruth over more than 18 years from 1891 to 1910. This long period brought many separations when one or more of the children were away from home, and it seems warranted to give a brief account of the family life.

Father and Mother stayed in Canada from 1893 for three or more years. Marian and Alec who had both been born in England were the children then, and Jean was born in Esquimalt in 1894 but they all visited England, where Man was born, in 1896 after Father's election to the House of Commons. After that they do not seem to have been to England until after I was born on January 6, 1901 in Vancouver and I was taken over there as a baby. They were back in Vancouver to see Marian go to day school that fall. During these years, after Father had resigned from the House of Commons and before he was a Senator, as Marian continued as a day girl at school in Vancouver, the whole family seems to have spent the winters at the Coast. For the summer of 1903 they spent part of it at a cottage at Sechelt on the Coast north of Vancouver.

In 1904, however, the family entered what may be termed a new pattern of life. Father was appointed to the Senate and that meant that he again had to attend the Sessions during winter and spring in Ottawa. Mother with the younger children went with him but they all spent the rest of the year in B.C. except during trips to England.

Alec, now 11, was sent away to school in England in September 1904 and thereafter throughout the years one or two and later three or more of the children were almost always away from home. Indeed except for the summer of 1912 and for a few days in 1927 all the living members of the family were never together. ~~These gatherings were at the Ranch. During these years, 1904~~ on, Mother, every week, and Father, about every month, wrote to each of their absent children, besides to their own sisters and brothers. The winter of 1905-06 was spent in the cottage across the creek from the main house after the "old" house, built by Duck at the Ranch, burned down in the heat of the summer of 1905. Norman was then about 20 months old and I can remember Marian carrying him across the creek



bridge as all of us children were told to go over to the cottage. We spent winter in that cottage.

The annual routine described above was interrupted in the summer of 1906 when Mother with Norman as baby and Marian, Jean, Nan and I lived for the season in a cottage at Caufield, then a fish cannery settlement, a few miles outside the Narrows at Vancouver, now part of West Vancouver.

For the years 1906 to 1912 I have few recollections and I am uncertain of the order of events. At Monte Creek the new big house was built in 1906? The family, after wintering in Ottawa, went to England in the ill-fated C.P.O.S.S. Empress of Ireland, sailing from St. John, N.B. On the ocean the ship rolled so much that Norman and I could sit on the carpet of the transverse passage to our cabin and shoot along it as though tobogganning, to the main passage along the interior of the deck, upsetting a steward on one occasion. In England, I remember staying in Weekites where Uncle Will was housemaster at Charterhouse. I don't remember Gran but do recall staying with Grandmama in Wimbledon and Aunt Sophy at Beckenham. Also, staying in the Talland cottage which Uncle Will owned, about 4 miles east of Polperro.

We returned to Ottawa for the winter and rented a house on Lisgar Street opposite Miss Smith's School which Jean and Nan attended. I went to the Kilburn Sister's School about this time and I think Jean and Nan were there at the same time but what year is a question.

The summers were spent at Monte Creek. When Ruth was born in January 1910, we rented a house on Lisgar and Marian was with us there while Nan and I had measles. This was when Marian made the famous remark about not wasting her bedside manner on her own family. Alec came out from England early in 1910 and Marian and Jean who had been at school there returned to Monte Creek in August 1912 where the whole family was together for six weeks before Marian returned to England, escorting Nan and I to school there.

One of these autumns a plague of pig fleas swept through the ranches in B.C., but they did not usually attack people and none of us were bitten. This summer Nan, Norman and I had whooping cough.

During the winters 1912-13-14, as usual the family went to Ottawa and now lived at 495 King Edward Avenue, our permanent winter home.

In 1915 Father made a short trip alone to England to see Lord Kitchener. During the summer of 1916, in spite of the submarines, Mother visited England to spend the summer and was there when Alec was killed on the Western Front in July. She rented a cottage at Chapman's Pool just west of St. Alban's Head where there is a beach and a very small cove for the holidays with Norman and I. In the summer of 1917 I returned to Canada and during the winter of 1917-18 while in Vancouver I was being tutored for the Royal Military entrance examinations, Mother, Nan, Ruth and I lived in a rented house in the west end of Vancouver, then a residential area. Father was with us for Christmas and some weeks after before he left for Ottawa alone to attend the session. In the spring of 1919, Father and Mother went to England. During the summer of 1921 a cottage was rented at Qualicum Beach on Vancouver Island. Mother, Nan, Norman, Ruth and I were there together and Father with us for a short time. Father and Mother went to England in August 1926 shortly after Grandmama died.

At school in England we were shepherded mainly by Aunt Annie, Mother's eldest sister who had married The Rev. W.F.J. Romanis, Uncle Will. Uncle Will was a "house master" of Weekites house at Charterhouse School in Godalming, Surrey and died in 1911. They had two sons, Hugo (W.H.C. Romanis, F.R.C.S., etc.) and Donald (Major D.G. Romanis, R.G.A.) who were at Oxford and Royal Military Academy at Woolwich respectively in 1913. While holidaying with Aunt Annie we saw a lot of them. It was Aunt Annie who saw to our needs in clothing and the requirements for school and who arranged where we should stay for the holidays following correspondence with Mother and Father and the relations. Part of the



time Aunt Annie lived near our school where she rented a house but she also had a cottage built by Uncle Will, Dinas Bal, at Polperro in Cornwall. This house, halfway, about 400 feet, up the steep face of the coast, where in winter the sun nearly rose <sup>/set</sup> and/in the sea, was a favourite place for our holidays.

The household included Pauline Hillerbrand, a German orphan who at the age of 19 had come to work for Aunt Annie soon after her marriage and remained her lifelong, devoted companion. Pauline's large, bony frame was not seductive, and her flat feet were enormous but she was an ever loyal and respected member of the family.

Arja, Mother's second sister, a spinster, who looked after Gran at Murtmoor, a cottage with a lovely garden looking west across Puttenham Common, was also only two or three miles from our schools at Godalming. We generally walked or rode a bicycle there on Sunday afternoon and back in the evening. In this situation we naturally saw a lot more of the Cowies than the Bostocks, though we stayed with all our married aunts and uncles with children at some time during our stays in England. I never was able, however, to see Aunt May who had married Sir Charles Strong and lived in Ulster or to stay with Uncle Norman and Aunt Viva on account of the war though Howard, their elder son, and I were together in the same house at Charterhouse. Howard visited and worked at Monte Creek one summer in the 1920's. Uncles Donald, Archie and Mac, though married, had no children but we saw them frequently at Murtmoor. Aunt Annie particularly and Arja had notable shares in our upbringing but all our relations played their parts in broadening and enriching our lives. But now we must return to Canada.

In her life in Canada, Mother taught herself to master any task that confronted her including cooking and dressmaking, at both of which she excelled and passed these skills on to her daughters. Most of the time at the Ranch and also at Ottawa, the cooking for the family was done by hired cooks. Mother and the girls, however, cooked when suitable cooks could not be found. At the Ranch ~~this often included cooking for the men working there which pleased the men and,~~ omitting wages, reduced the cost per man per day appreciably.

As regards dressmaking, the following incident in Ottawa brings out Mother's skill. At a large social function Lady Borden who delighted in being recognized as the Prime Minister's wife and as an authority on fashion, said to Mother: "I do like your dress, Mrs. Bostock. It's so smart and quite the



latest fashion." "Thank you, Lady Borden" answered Mother. "I like it too as with very little alteration each time I have been able to make it do for four years." Lady Foster, a close friend of Mother's, who with Sir George, one of Sir Robert Borden's ministers, on occasion stayed at the Ranch enjoyed telling of this incident.

At first, in Ottawa, houses were rented for the Sessions but in 1910 a comfortable, old, red, brick house on a double lot at 495 King Edward Avenue at the corner of Wilbrod Street was bought and became our winter home. An apartment building now stands on the site. This house was sold after Father's death in the autumn of 1930 when the regular migration to Ottawa for the family for the winter ended.

At Father's funeral at Monte Creek only Nan, Norman and I could be present as Marian and Jean were in India and Ruth was in Toronto and did not reach Monte Creek until later that spring when she travelled out with Miss Frances Bell who was our cook for a few years. Afterwards Violet, my wife, and I left for the Similkameen country where I was working for the Geological Survey of Canada and Norman and Peggy, his wife, returned to Neds Creek, the east part of the Ranch. At the end of the summer Violet and I returned to the Ranch and Nan went with us to Ottawa to sort and clear out the contents of the house there while Ruth stayed with Mother at the Ranch. On Nan's return Ruth left to finish her studies at the University of British Columbia and Mother and Nan spent most of the next two winters living in the "Red Cottage" at the north end of Duck Meadow more than 1000 feet higher in elevation and six miles from the main Ranch down at Monte Creek. This building although a summer cottage, was easier to keep warm with its two stoves than the big house at the Ranch. They stayed in it through most of the two winters 1930-32 and were fortunate that during those years the temperatures were never below -15°F whereas in some former years temperatures of -45°F had been recorded there.

In both winters they were able to afford to spend Christmas and about a month in Victoria where Ruth joined them. During these two years, too, a bus came in the mornings from Kamloops and returned in the afternoons. It brought and picked up mail as well as orders for groceries. Also, Coles came up from the Ranch and attended to their major needs from time to time. On week days Nan walked along the C.N.R. track to teach the Layland children at their ranch, Saint's Rest, two miles away.

In the summer of 1932 Mother, Nan and Ruth went to England. The winters 1932 to 1935 were spent in rented houses in Victoria and in 1936 a small house, "Winterlair", was bought on Tudor Avenue close to Cadboro Bay in Victoria near where Marian and Victor Sherman, her husband lived.

This became the winter home for Mother and "the two girls", Jean and Nan, while most of the rest of the year was spent at the Ranch. Mother and Nan went to England for Christmas in 1938 and in March 1939 on their way back they stayed with Ruth and her husband, Murray Fallis, in Toronto and with Violet and I in Ottawa. This was Mother's last trip to England, the land of her youth, which she always looked forward to visiting. But on this visit she found so many of her generation gone she was more resigned to living in Canada.

On January 5, 1942, Mother died while out taking her dog MacGregor for a walk at Winterlair. She was buried beside Father in the cemetery at Monte Creek. A friend of Father's who visited at Monte Creek for several days, on parting, said to him, "When you married Mrs. Bostock you struck gold".

The following "In Memorium" was published in some of the B.C. newspapers:

"With the sudden passing of Mrs. Hewitt Bostock in her seventy-fifth year at Cadboro Bay on Monday, January 5, Canada has lost a citizen who was honored and admired by all who knew her and loved by those who had the privilege of her friendship.



Since the death of her husband, Senator Hewitt Bostock, in April 1930, she had lived chiefly on the Ranch at Monte Creek, which she first visited in 1890 when she and her husband came out from England on their honeymoon.

In 1893 they returned to make their home in British Columbia and three years later Mr. Bostock was elected as Federal member for Yale-Cariboo. This was the beginning of his long political career throughout which she was his unfailing support. For many years, especially from 1922-1930, when he was Speaker of the Senate, she was a leading hostess in Ottawa where she was known to hundreds who came from all parts of the Dominion.

Her strong Christian faith was an inspiration to all who met her, and she found time to be president of a branch of the Mother's Union in Ottawa and to help other good causes.

By nature she was of a retiring disposition, passionately fond of the country and flowers, of reading and of all the simple delights of home life, a very devoted Mother, deeply mourned by two sons and four daughters who survive her. The eldest son was killed in action at Ypres in 1916.

Her devotion to England only increased as the years passed by; of no one could Rupert Brooke's lines from 'The Soldier' be more true:

If I should die, think only this of me:  
That there's some corner of a foreign field  
That is forever England. There shall be  
In that rich earth a richer dust concealed;  
A dust whom England bore, shaped and made aware,  
Gave, once, her flowers to love, her ways to roam,  
A body of England's, breathing English air,  
Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of Home".



Marian Noel was born on Christmas Day, 1891, at the Hermitage in England. She first attended the school at Monte Creek, and then the Kilburn Sisters' School in Ottawa. Later at Monte Creek she and Alec were tutored by Mr. St. John Mildmay, an English university graduate, who lived in the cottage across the creek with his wife and daughter born on the same day as me. Marian attended Miss Gordon's School, later Crofton House, in Vancouver as a day girl from 1901 to 1904 and as a boarder from 1904 to 1907. She was one of the first pupils of the school. In 1907 she was sent to England to boarding school at Priorsfield School, Godalming, Surrey, where Mrs. Thomas Huxley was owner and headmistress. In 1909 Marian came to Ottawa for Christmas and the New Year. At this time she had already decided to go into medicine and early in 1910 she returned to Priorsfield School taking Jean with her. In 1911 she entered London University to study Medicine. At the end of the school year in August 1912 she and Jean came back to Monte Creek where the whole family spent the summer together. They travelled with Miss Joan Brooke and on the way they were bridesmaids at her wedding on August 12, 1912 in Revelstoke, B.C. to Capt. Lionel H. Lindsay, R.N.R. Captain Lindsay, a friend of Uncle Alec's, had come to the Ranch in 1911 and had taken charge of the Ranch store that was operated under the Monte Creek Trading Company Limited. Mother met them at Revelstoke and gave the bride away.

After about six weeks at home when the whole family was together, in September Marian escorted Nan and me to school in England. She graduated ~~from the London School of Medicine in 1917 and became an intern at St. Georges~~ Hospital, London where she cut her right forefinger while operating and contracted a very serious case of blood poisoning which set her back several months. She received her M.B.B.S., in 1921, later her M.D., and in 1922 was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, being the tenth woman to be so recognized

and one of the youngest doctors to attain it. She then had 18 letters to her name representing five medical degrees in all. It must have been this spring that she went on a bicycle tour of Normandy with Jean and Nan.

In 1922 she joined the staff of the Duchess of Teck's Hospital for women at Patna in the Ganges Valley in India. Here her work was trying in the extreme and her hours long with hardly any holiday. Indeed, when Nan visited her in 1925 she found that Marian was often doing operations for 36 hours on end in the appalling damp heat of the Indian summer monsoons. A majority of the operations were of a serious character such as caesareans on Hindu women who would otherwise have died. It was little wonder that among the swarming population, despite her amazingly iron constitution she contracted tuberculosis. In March 1927 she returned to England where she soon recovered and came back to Canada in July 1927 with Ruth. Marian spent part of a summer as a resident doctor at the Solarium outside Victoria but did not practice medicine otherwise in B.C.

While in Patna she met Victor Sherman, manager of the Imperial Bank of India, a widower and he came to Ottawa where they were married on May 23, 1928. For the occasion every Senator contributed to a fund to provide a wedding present for her. This was a large silver flower bowl in which the balance of the fund was placed in \$10.00 gold coins. This gift was presented to Marian and Victor in the Speaker's Chambers in the Parliament Buildings by a group of Senators led by Senator Dandurand who had succeeded Father as leader of the Liberals in the Senate. ~~After their honeymoon in British Columbia which~~ included staying at the Ranch they returned to India in September and lived first in Agra and later in Lucknow until Victor's retirement from the Bank in 1934. After travelling for some months in 1935 they decided to settle in Victoria, B.C., and rented a house there before buying a permanent home, 2901 Seaview Road, overlooking Cadboro Bay which they called "Miramar". Here, Victor at 58 years was still an outstanding tennis player. In Victoria he met and "whitewashed" the Californian Senior Champion who was 45. Victor died in Victoria.



Ruth Sherman (Ranji), daughter of Victor by his first wife, who had been at Sherbourne School in England came to Monte Creek with Aunt Annie and joined them that summer at Miramar where for the first time she had a home. During the next winters Ranji attended Miss Gordon's School and later Strathcona School. On May 23, Ranji and James D. Lindsay were married and settled at Armstrong in the northern Okanagan with their daughters Janet and Lucinda.

Marian spent an active life in Victoria helping those she thought underprivileged or otherwise in need. In this she did not spare herself and was generous to extremes. She had a deep interest in religion and was a profound, earnest and independent thinker on the subject. In this she was an outspoken advocate of liberal humanistic views which led to her being proclaimed "Canadian Humanist of the Year" on June 7, 1975. At the time she and Ranji were staying with me in Ottawa. Later the same month she visited Ruth in Toronto before returning to Victoria where she died on August 18 at Miramar, her home as she had always wished. She was buried in the cemetery beside Jean and Nan at Monte Creek.

Alexander Hewitt (Alec) was born at the Hermitage in England on January 16, 1893 and after going to school in Vancouver and some tutoring at Monte Creek under Mr. Mildnay he was sent to England in October 1904 to attend Hillside School, Godalming, Surrey which was managed by two bachelor brothers, James and Sholto Douglas. This school was also attended by some of his cousins on the Cowie side as well as the boys of the Huxley family. In September 1906 he went to Pageites house at Charterhouse School, also at Godalming. In the early spring of 1910 he returned to Canada. After tutoring at Ashbury College, Ottawa, he passed examinations into The Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario, which he entered in August the same year and where his number was 875. At the college he became a corporal in his final year and was awarded the "Crossed Guns and Crown" for being top of his class in gunnery. Also he was awarded the "Spur and Crown" for being the best horseman at the College and he was chosen by the Duke of Connaught to ride his horses in the New York show. This was the reward of Father's pains to train Alec from his childhood to ride and his experience at the Ranch where Alec had trained some of the young horses for riding. In June 1913 he graduated with honours and was gazetted a Lieutenant to the 31st B.C. Horse of the Militia on July 21, 1913. In the autumn that year he entered third year Electrical Engineering in the Faculty of Applied Sciences at McGill University. Here he joined the D.K.E. Fraternity and lived at the fraternity house. He was working on the location survey of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, when war was declared in August 1914. He left the survey and promptly joined the B.C. Horse at Kamloops. He still had a year more to attain his degree at McGill. In September, however, he was transferred to the Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) commanded by Lt. Col. A.C. Macdonnell, formerly Assistant Commissioner in the R.N.W.M.P., later Lieut. General Sir Archibald Cameron Macdonnell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., L.L.D., who was O.C. 1st Canadian Division, 1918 and became Commandant of the R.M.C. 1919 to 1925. Alec went to England



in October 1914 with the L.S.H. (R.C.). In May 1915 they were moved to France and Sir Archibald when at R.M.C. told me this story of Alec's first experience under fire. Colonel Macdonnell who was soon after promoted and a number of his officers including Alec were in a deep dugout when it was struck by a heavy shell. They were all thrown to the floor by the explosion and he said he always remembered Alec's face as he picked himself up and realized that he was still whole and unhurt. From other remarks about Alec to me it was clear that Sir Archibald had looked upon Alec as one of his most promising junior officers of whom he kept careful track for early promotion.

After landing in England, Alec had leave 3 or 4 times but I remember particularly the last. We were at Polperro spending Christmas 1915 with Aunt Annie. I was sitting at one end of the long window seats in the living room looking out to sea. Alec came in and sat at the other end facing me. He seemed to have something to say but said nothing.

In France, Alec attended the Brigade Grenade School in January 1916 and then the Division Training School. In the middle of June near Ypres he was attached to the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles as they were lacking in experienced officers. In this regiment he was appointed second in command of a company with the rank of Captain to follow. The 4th C.M.R.'s contained many new drafts and officers as they had suffered heavy casualties in the first week of the month and Alec volunteered to join them. Early in July and again on the 23rd they moved into the front line for their regular tours of duty there. It was decided ~~for this second tour to reduce the number of officers in the line and Alec was~~ offered the chance of going back to their base but he insisted that he should go up to the trenches in place of a new and inexperienced officer.

On July 26 about 11:50 a.m. he left his company commander, Captain L.F. Bishop, at their headquarters to go around the trenches their men were occupying and as he passed along a communication trench, he was hit in the head by a bullet from the enemy line and died about an hour and a half later without regaining consciousness. He was buried on July 28, 1916 in the New Military Cemetery of Poperingle, near Ypres (Ieper) in Belgium, in Plot 2, Row D, Grave 8. His grave is registered with the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Canadian Agency, Veterans Affairs Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa, Canada, KIA 0P4.

At this time Major General A.C. Macdonnell who had been promoted again and now was commanding the First Canadian Division and Lt. Col. C. Goodday who had succeeded to the command of the L.S.H. (R.C.) as well as Lt. Col. H. Lockhart Gordon, officer commanding the 4th C.M.R.'s and other officers of that regiment all wrote to Mother of Alec as a gallant gentleman, efficient officer and of the love and affection felt for him by all ranks. Maj. Gen. Macdonnell's letter includes the following sentence: "Even in the short time he was in the C.M.R.'s he had clearly established the fact that he was the best officer in the Regiment."

In years after the War I met at odd times men who had been under Alec in the 4th C.M.R.'s. They all expressed great liking and admiration for him and had about the same story which explains the General's sentence. Almost immediately after Alec had joined them when they were in the front line the enemy had attacked the 4th C.M.R.'s. Most of the unit including senior officers became demoralized. Alec, they said, was the only one who knew what to do. He went about gathering up the men whether of his own company or not, reorganizing them, giving them orders and directions what to do, reestablished communications with the adjacent units, and headquarters and generally restored their morale



and confidence. Shortly after this Alec was mentioned in dispatches in the London Gazette, June 15, 1916. He was just 23 years and 6 months.

Ethel Jean was born at the Belmont, Esquimalt, B.C., on July 18, 1894. She first went to school at Monte Creek and then in 1905 she was sent to boarding school with Marian at Crofton House in Vancouver. Later she went to The Miss Smith's School in Ottawa. In June 1909 she remained in school and was still there after the family were already at the Ranch. She travelled on the C.P.R. by herself, arriving at Monte Creek the day after the Heney gang held up the west bound C.P.R. passenger train and robbed the express cars on the Neds Creek part of the Ranch. Early in 1910 she went with Marian to England to attend Priorsfield School, Godalming, but was a day girl and lived with Gran and Arja at Murtmoor, bicycling back and forth. In the summer of 1912 she returned to Canada with Marian and Miss Joan Brooke whose wedding they attended as mentioned on their way to Monte Creek. After this Jean was at home at the Ranch and Jean, Nan and Ruth were there with Father in 1916 while Mother was in England. After this, the War being on she worked for some time as a V.A.D. in Ottawa and later she crossed to England and joined the Women's Auxiliary Corps in which she worked as a chauffeur for Army Officers. The War over, she returned home to Canada for two or three years during which she and Nan worked at the Ranch vegetable and flower gardens, picking apples and cooking for the family and many jobs around the Ranch rather to Father's dismay as he complained, not without some pride that they worked as hard as the labourers and were better at nearly everything. "The two girls", Jean and Nan, had charge of looking after and driving the car. Ward who ran the Ford garage in Kamloops told Father they were the best mechanics he knew and he wished he could get some like them.



In 1922, Jean with Nan, went to England where with a friend Doris Cole, Jean enrolled at Reading University in Berkshire and obtained a B.Sc. degree in Horticulture there in July 1924. Jean and Doris were the first women to receive this degree in England. In July 1924 returning from England to Monte Creek travelling west on the C.P.R., at Winnipeg Jean boarded the train Ruth was on going to school in England and was with her for a few hours and then at a convenient station got off and boarded the next, through train west to continue her own journey.

Jean then stayed with Father and Mother at the Ranch and in winter in Ottawa. One year she worked at the Federal Government Experimental Farm at Summerland, B.C. She loved the mountains and joined the Alpine Club of Canada, graduating to active membership on Mount President in 1927. The summer of 1928 she took Ruth camping with the Vancouver Natural History Society north of the fork of the Thompson and Fraser Rivers from Lytton. In 1929 she travelled to England and then on to visit Marian in India where in spite of her vaccination she contracted smallpox and she was there when Father died. She returned to Monte Creek in the autumn of 1931 with Marian across the Pacific. The following years she spent most of her time with Mother and Nan at the Ranch. Jean became interested in the Fairbridge Farm Schools for underprivileged children and in 1933 she escorted a party of children from London to Perth, Australia and then went to New Zealand where she visited the Cowies who were descendants of Mother's Uncle, William Cowie, first Bishop of Auckland and came back across the Pacific. After this she worked towards the establishment of a Fairbridge Farm School on Vancouver Island. In the later 1930's she worked at The Sunday School by Post and travelled around during the summer visiting with her own car in the Interior of B.C. Her knowledge of Horticulture and Botany was a never ending interest to her. Among other things at Monte Creek she grew some penstemon plants from seed that I sent to her from the Yukon and was able to

show that this variety had both venal and astral flowers on the same plants whereas they had formerly been regarded by some botanists as two different varieties. She engaged herself in a ceaseless fight against weeds - especially Diffuse Knapweed which she was one of the first to recognize as being a particular menace to dry cattle ranges in B.C. In this she kept up continual pressure on the Provincial Government to do research to combat the weeds. As these years went by her time was increasingly spent with Mother and Nan at Monte Creek. She was a member of the Vancouver Natural History Society. The later lives of Jean and Nan, "the Bostock girls", were so interwoven that it seems right to describe them together after first giving an account of Nan's earlier years.

In 1978 a conference of botanists from Africa, Australia, Europe and North and South America was held in Vancouver to discuss means of combating the spread of the knapweed on grazing ranges. This was what Jean had tried to get the B.C. Government to do nearly 20 years earlier and it seems to have been her endless writing for this purpose that brought on her enlarged heart.



Annie Elizabeth MacNamara (this was Uncle Mac Cowie's name who refused to be her godfather unless she was so christened) "Nan" was born at "The Holt", a house in Godalming, Surrey, on September 14, 1896. She attended the Monte Creek school and the Kilburn Sisters School and later The Miss Smith's School, both in Ottawa. After Father became a Senator in 1904 with the family at home she travelled regularly back and forth across Canada between Monte Creek and Ottawa for the Session every year. When Jean went to school in England, Nan had no one to play with at Monte Creek which resulted in continual conflict with Norman and me. As already mentioned the whole family was together throughout the late summer of 1912 at Monte Creek when Marian and Jean had returned from England in August. In September, Marian escorted Nan and I to school in England where Nan attended St. Katherine's School, Woking, Surrey. In England, she spent her holidays visiting the relations but for most of them she stayed with Arja at Murtmoor or with Aunt Annie and me in Polperro. One Christmas there she developed German measles and I was put in the same bedroom with her so I would catch them quickly and get them over with, which I did. In 1914 she returned to Canada with Arja and they were on the Atlantic Ocean when the War was declared. After this Nan and Ruth remained in Canada even when Mother and Father went to England during the War. In 1920 she was in France studying French and returned to Canada. In 1922 Nan having returned with Jean to England they joined Arja and Uncle Donald on a tour of Italy and as mentioned it was probably this year the three girls toured Normandy. In January 1924, however, Nan was again in England and met Ruth who had just gone over and took her to school before returning to Ottawa to spend the winter with Father and Mother there. In September 1925, Mother and Father were visiting in England and were in Southampton to see Nan and Aunt Annie on board their steamer, the S.S. Birkenhead on their way to India before boarding their own ship the same evening to return to Canada.

On her trip to India with Aunt Annie in 1925 they visited our cousin, Donald G. Romanis, who was a Major in the R.G.A. stationed at Lahore on the Northwest Frontier. From here he took them to the Kyber Pass and then they went on to stay with Marian who met them at Delhi and then took them to Patna. Nan stayed with Marian several months before returning to England.

In the summer of 1926, Nan and Ruth spent a month in Brittany. Having returned to Canada Nan and Ruth spent the winter of 1927-28 in an apartment on Granville Street in Vancouver while Ruth attended U.B.C. After the usual summer gathering with Mother and Father at Monte Creek Nan returned with them for the Session at Ottawa 1928-29. But when they returned to Ottawa for the winter of 1929-30 Nan went to the Coast to stay in Victoria with Mrs. Bridgeman who was a daughter of Judge Drake, an old family friend.

The activities and travels of Jean and Nan here seem correct but the dates do not all fit together as they should. For instance, certainly they drove through the Okanagan and then to Hedley, picked me up in September 1926 and drove me via Princeton back to Monte Creek and in the spring of 1927 together they drove me to Hedley spending the night at Princeton on the way and went back through Keremeos and the Okanagan. From Victoria, Nan came up to Monte Creek when Father and Mother came there in April 1930 just before Father's death. She spent the summer at Monte Creek with Mother and Ruth and in the fall went with Violet and me to Ottawa to sort the furniture and household things in the house at 495 King Edward Avenue. Soon after she returned to Monte Creek for the most of the winter during which she and Mother lived in the Red Cottage, then at the north end of Duck Meadow. For the summers they moved back to the big house at the Ranch and some weeks around Christmas were spent in Victoria. The winter of 1931-32, again due to lack of funds at the time, the same arrangements had to be made.



In the winter of 1932-33, Nan visited Ottawa staying with Violet and me at our Echo Drive house. During this time she met Mr. W.H. Miller of the Topographical Division of the G.S.C., who was working in the Yukon on a joint party with me and he invited Nan and Violet to stay in camp if they came up to the Territory. This they did, travelling up the Coast of B.C. to Skagway, Alaska by C.P.R. boat, over the White Pass Railway and down the Yukon River by steamboat to Fort Selkirk where I met them with a canoe and took them to camp 35 miles up the Pelly River at the New Crossing. There camp was on the north bank and with the pack train they walked 10 miles north into the hills where it snowed four inches on camp and the temperatures ranged down to 20°F on August 25th. After four or five days we returned to the Crossing and at the end of the week I took them back to Selkirk to return by the same route. On this trip Nan took photographs and painted small sketches that by now are of considerable historical value.

In the fall of 1930 after Father's death Coles went to his home in England for two or three months and Nan took over the records and accounts of the Ranch. Having a very shrewd business head she was efficient at this work and it remained her responsibility the rest of her life. As Mother who continued to have a strong interest in the Ranch grew older, the two girls became more and more her constant companions and looked after her. Also their share in the management of the Ranch affairs expanded. After Mother's death in 1942 with Marian, Norman, Ruth and I all married and away, the whole responsibility for the Ranch rested on the shoulders of the two girls and they controlled it. The interests of their sisters and brothers who, as beneficiaries, had to be consulted at times and sign papers were inevitably a nuisance.

At this time Norman was Military Attache at the Canadian Embassy in China and planned on retiring from the Canadian Army to settle and ranch Ned's Creek, the eastern part of the Ranch. It was decided that he should have Ned's, nearly a third of the whole Ranch, as his portion and the two girls should buy

the other shares. Finally this was done in 1946 and Jean and Nan became the sole owners of the main Ranch. Soon after this was settled Coles, now 63, retired and Fred Nichol who had worked on the Ranch at times since before 1930 became foreman. Fred settled with his family in the cottage across Monte Creek from the main Ranch house.

During the War in 1915 Coles went to England where he enlisted in the 9th Worchestershire Regiment and served in Mesopotania. He soon rose to the rank of major. After the Armistice he was transferred to the Indian Army for five years and returned to the Ranch in 1924. Charles Wilson who was chief buyer for P. Burns and Company in B.C. (the chief packing company in western Canada in the 1920's) told Father that to his mind Coles was the best ranch manager in B.C. and asked if he might offer Coles a job. Father agreed, but Coles refused to leave although he was promised a far higher salary than the Ranch could ever hope to pay him. On March 24, 1944 he and Mary Lindsay, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. L.H. Lindsay at whose wedding, as already mentioned, Mother, Marian and Jean had been present in 1912, were married. A cottage was built in the orchard on the Ranch for Coles and Mary to live in. In 1946 when Coles retired he and Mary bought a small place near Celesta on Shuswap Lake and there he became a friend and advisor in all manner of rural business to his neighbours around. Later the Coles and the Lindsays moved to England but returned about 1964 to live first at Monte Creek in the two apartments that the two girls had had made in the "new" store building on the townsite. This was after Nan had sold the Ranch and she had moved from the new store building herself into her new bungalow nearby. In 196 Captain Lindsay died in Kamloops. Previous to this the Coles and Mrs. Lindsay with her younger daughter Anne, had moved to Salmon Arm.

When the B.C. Hydro were preparing to put up the power line through Monte Creek they blazed the trunk of the great pine at the corner of the road



going to the townsite to be cut down. The two girls patched bark over the blaze concealing it so that this huge pine was left and still stands.

In the years of the two girls' management the Ranch was distinctly successful. They benefitted very much from the long term developments Father had planned and started, most of which were finished or approaching completion when he died. The girls were able to discuss problems, read and had more time to think, being free from the more manual labours that inevitably fall to a man as manager. Also they had more uninterrupted periods to concentrate on Ranch matters. Whereas Father was engrossed in politics and even when Speaker of the Senate, was often called away to political meetings elsewhere in B.C. and Alberta at unexpected times. Besides these he had many interests such as the B.C. Printing and Lithographic Co. Ltd. which took his attention away from the Ranch, while the outside interests that the two girls took on were more in the nature of voluntary matters indirectly associated with the Ranch. It is notable too that they enjoyed the same loyalty from Coles and Fred as well as other men working on the Ranch that had been given to Father. As the years went by after 1946 when they bought our interests, they also bought the adjoining Le Tow, Baragar and Layland places as they came up for sale as well as one in Paxton Valley. Besides these they already owned a choice place on Summit Lake that they had bought in the late 1920's and a small house on Shuswap Lake which they called Coronation Cottage in 1952.

During the later 1940's the National Revenue Department decided to examine accounts of the larger ranches more thoroughly and one fall day two men arrived at the Ranch. Nan opened the door and they announced that they had come to go through the books of the Ranch for income tax purposes. To this Nan said, "Have you got your credentials?" They looked at each other and then admitted they had none but had never before been asked for them. "No one looks at the books of the Ranch without proper credentials" answered Nan. They

acknowledged that she was perfectly right and left. They were back about a week later with a letter signed by the Minister.

This was the first of friendly annual visits by the income tax men. On one of these occasions they told Jean and Nan that they thought the Bostock Ranch was the best run ranch in B.C., saying, "Your fences as far as we see are always up, the gates well hung, the buildings in repair and the machinery in good shape and tidy and your books well kept", and they added, "This is the only large ranch in the province that has been able this year to balance its books".

After Father's death the Ranch continued to be the centre for the family and as Mother's grandchildren came on the scene they too visited it. For instance my own children, with Violet and myself, spent parts of the summers from 1931 to 1937 there. After Mother's death it continued under the two girls to hold the same place in family life and all Ruth's children as well as mine while in their teens spent one or more summers there which they recall, with fond memories, stories of the peculiar ways of "the Aunts". Also I took my long holiday after 25 years government service there in 1950 with Violet and our two daughters.

During Mother's later years and after she had gone the stream of callers and visitors continued at the Ranch. The two girls made a number of trips to England and also entertained numerous visitors at the Ranch. These included Her Royal Highness Princess Alice, Duchess of Athlone, who stayed overnight with them while her husband the Earl of Athlone then Governor General, was in Kamloops on his tour of western Canada. On His Excellency's second tour, Her Royal Highness called on them again driving from Kamloops with Mr. Fitz Walters, the Mayor, and his wife. Later hearing they were visiting England Her Royal Highness invited them to a private tea in her apartment at Buckingham Palace on September 4, 1959(?).



On September 9, 1960, Jean who had developed an enlarged heart from overwork died in her sleep at the Ranch. She was buried in the cemetery on the west bench with Father, Mother and Septima. Her estate was left to Nan.

Nan felt the loss of Jean greatly and was very lonely without her constant companion. The whole load of the Ranch was now on her shoulders without her partner to discuss problems with. She carried on the Ranch alone until June 15, 1962 when she sold the greater part of it to Mr. and Mrs. F. Wittner. In the sale were included all the crown granted lands north of and including Harrington's homestead, just above the mouth of Robin's Creek, and the Paxton Valley place except the Monte Creek townsite and Lot 292 north of the C.P.R. track to the South Thompson River. South of Harrington's the sale included Duck Meadow, Lot 442 and Duck Lake, Lot 474. The Layland meadows and west parts of Layland's Ranch, "Saint's Rest", Jean and Nan had decided to make over to Fred Nichol to retire on and he and his wife, Violet, as well as the families of their two sons live there now. The east part of the Layland place, the Baragar homestead, and some land the two girls had bought were left in Nan's will to their nephew, Hugh M. Fallis. Nan also retained the "Paddock" which is the remainder of the quarter section overlapping but not in the Duck Meadow lot. It may be noted here that from the day when Father bought the Ranch, May 5, 1988 to June 15, 1962, had been 74 years and 41 days of Bostock ownership.

After leaving the Ranch house in 1962 Nan lived on the Monte Creek townsite in the "new" store building which was on the north side of the road parallel to and north of the C.P.R. track and at that time the water tank. The girls had already had the ground floor of the store rebuilt into two apartments some years before. Most of the family furnishings and things kept from the Ranch were stored in the "new" hotel that Father had built in 1911 the same year as the "new" store and beside it. On August 6, 1963, the hotel was struck by lightning and most of its contents were burnt with it. During this summer Julia Cowie, daughter of our cousin Howard, was staying with Nan. After this tragedy Nan

had the top floor of the store removed as it was a firetrap, consisting of a long narrow corridor with rooms on each side and only one exit. A year later, 1964, she had a bungalow, planned by me, built for herself between the site of the hotel and river. She developed the hotel site into a garden and had her apiary with a small honey house that she had had since about 1921 at the Ranch moved there.

During their lives Jean and Nan kept up a correspondence that included numerous friends as well as the family, relations and the business of the Ranch and their varied interests, and so were a centre of news for everyone. After Jean's death, Nan continued to be as prodigious a writer as ever of clear, concise letters dealing with just the things the recipient wished to hear about. The last time she drove Violet and me from Kamloops, as we got into the car, she said, "Both of you sit in the back." At each stop light she wrote and on passing the fourth she had her letter finished. When something was to be done, no time was lost unnecessarily.

Nan continued to live a very active life with all manner of interests. A small herd of purebred Hereford cattle was kept in conjunction with Fred Nichol on the remainder of the Ranch. She continued her water colour painting, a hobby she had always enjoyed and some of her sketches were displayed in exhibitions on occasions. She developed a garden around her bungalow and looked after her bees as well as her bird feeders, particularly that for humming birds which she could watch from her bed.

In the winters she travelled to see relations and friends and during the summers, most of the time she had some one or other among them to stay with her. In the fall of 1962 she visited Innsbruck to see the children of Joan Barisitz, her niece, as well as relatives and friends in England. During the summer of 1964 Alysoun Impey and in 1965 Lorna her younger sister, granddaughters of Uncle Alec (Cowie) stayed with her. While Nan was in England in 1968, she spent a week with Wanda and Alec in Oxford.



She and Lorna drove to Barkerville in the Cariboo and other parts of the Interior, and enjoyed themselves sketching. On her return from Europe in the spring of 1968 she stayed with Ruth and Murray in Toronto and then with Violet and me in Ottawa. She flew with us to spend March on the Island of Montserrat. In the spring of 1969 with us again she flew to visit Charles, our son, in Tuscon, Arizona, returning via Las Vegas and Salt Lake City by bus. From here via Seattle she flew back to B.C., while we returned to Ottawa. In the summer of 1969 Violet and I stayed with her at Monte Creek and then we took Julia Robb, daughter of our cousin Howard Cowie, in England and drove to Lake Louise. From there Julia took the bus back to Salmon Arm where she was living. After parting with Julia, Nan drove Violet and me to Jasper to meet Hugh and Audrey Fallis, Ruth's second son, and wife for a weekend before driving down the North Thompson Valley to Kamloops and back to Monte Creek. After this, she flew to Whitehorse with Violet and I where we rented a car and toured the Yukon. We stayed in Dawson, visited the Klondike, and then went on to Mayo where we picniced on Keno Hill before returning to Whitehorse. From there we drove along the Alaska Highway to Kluane Lake where we called on the Icefield Ranges Research camp. After this we visited Atlin, then turned the car in at Whitehorse, and flew to Vancouver and then returned by bus to Monte Creek. Violet and I stayed through July and August at Monte Creek and in the Red Cottage that she had had moved from the Duck Meadow site onto land she had kept back from the sale of the Ranch. Here the cottage was used throughout the 1960's as a holiday place and guest house and she began to develop a sanctuary around it for wild plants by keeping cattle off it. About two weeks after Violet and I had left by bus to Nelson, Marian came up from the Coast to be with her. On September 25, during her after lunch rest, Nan suffered a severe stroke and died 48 hours later on September 27, 1970 in hospital in Kamloops never having regained consciousness. She was buried beside Jean along with other members of the family in the cemetery on the west bench overlooking the Ranch.

Nan and Jean took over the Ranch with Coles when Father died in 1930,  
19 years before Julian Fry came to know them.



During her later years she had been an active member of the Canadian Red Cross, the S.P.C.A., the B.C. Beef Cattle Growers Association, the Livestock Cooperative, the 4-H Club, the Girl Guides, the Canadian Club, the Kamloops Historical Society and a number of other enterprises.

On Nan's death, Mr. Julian Fry wrote the following tribute, published in "Country Life in British Columbia", November 1970, p. 4, which is given in full below:

"Jean and Nan Bostock" from Julian Fry.

"Nan Bostock has gone, the last of two maiden ladies who were known, when I came to Kamloops to work for the Beef Cattle Growers and the Livestock Co-op as 'the Bostock Girls'.

My own arrival coincided with their decision to take the operation and management of the Bostock Ranch into their own hands. ("coincided" is wrong see text)

Considered by some to be foredoomed to failure, the move proved fully justified in a short time.

In 21 years' work for the livestock industry, I came to value the Bostock girls for many qualities. First, of course, was their determination to see right done according to their knowledge and information.

These were no drifters with the current, but real individualists prepared to battle for their own beliefs in both private and public matters.

Second was their civic mindedness, always ready to support any enterprise which they felt to be for the good of the livestock industry and the people who lived by it.

Last, but not least, was their crusading courage and persistence, even when all others had thrown up the sponge and were prepared to accept what appeared inevitable .... as instances, their almost lifelong battle against harmful weeds, notably knapweed and their successful efforts to obtain better terms from B.C. Hydro for rights of way, when even the redoubtable Charlie Walls

had thought no more could be done.

As Secretary of the B.C. Beef Cattle Growers, I found Jean and Nan Bostock people who expected things to be followed through without leaving the troublesome tail ends unfinished .... what a temptation to neglect the tough questions when one had plenty of hopeful ones to work on!

In this way, these ladies were great aids to the secretary's conscience.

As friends, they were kind and generous, it remains for us to be grateful for having known them."



I, Hugh Samuel, was born in Vancouver on January 6, 1901 and attended school at Monte Creek and Miss Smith's School and later the Kilburn Sister's, both in Ottawa. The summers were spent at Monte Creek after that at Caufield in 1906 but during the winters of 1910-12 I was a boarder at Ashbury College, Ottawa. In September 1912, Marian now 19 escorted Nan and I to England. There I went to Hillside School as Alec had. Here, though backward, I got on well. In January 1915 I entered Charterhouse School and lived in Girdlestoneites (Duckites), Mr. Bridge's house. At this time due to the War most of the active younger masters left to join the armed forces and my teachers were retired, over-age, masters and I progressed very little. In July 1917 I returned to Canada during the submarine menace, on C.P.S.S. Metagama with five other boys from various English "public" schools including Arthur C. Carlyle also from Duckites and Fergus Grant from Wellington College. After spending the summer at home on the Ranch, Mother rented a small apartment in Vancouver until we were joined by Father and Ruth when we leased a house near Stanley Park. In Vancouver, I was tutored by Mr. C.H. Jackson and Professor Richardson of U.B.C. for my entrance examinations into R.M.C. It is of interest later that "C.H.J.", an Oxford Classical scholar, had taken part in the Klondike gold rush and instruction periods often ended in accounts of his experiences in the north which may later have been more important to me than the academic instruction. Several times in the Yukon, assistants asked me how I had ever thought of such an ingenious solution to a difficult problem that confronted us. I could only say that I thought some old timer had told me. In May 1918, I went to Victoria to stay with Mrs. Pat Burns, nee Ellis, daughter of Mr. Tom Ellis, a pioneer rancher of the Okanagan, while I wrote my examinations at Royal Roads Naval College. After that I stayed with the Bridgemans at their cottage at Fulford Harbour on Salt Spring Island. Monty Bridgeman was there at the time. He was a year or more older than I, and had been a Verite at Charterhouse when I first went there. After spending the early summer at the Ranch I accompanied Nan and Gwen Bridgeman to Moraine Lake in the Rockies and then for about three weeks to the C.P.R. Glacier Hotel in the Selkirk Mountains at Glacier, B.C., abandoned and pulled down after the opening of the Connaught tunnel. In August I left Monte Creek to enter R.M.C. Kingston, Ontario, on the 19th. My R.M.C. number was 1434 and I



was there when Armistice was declared on November 11, 1918. At the end of my first year at R.M.C. though I had attained a higher total mark in my examinations than a number who were passed, my marks were too low in three or four subjects and being one of the youngest cadets I was compelled to repeat the year but graduated in June 1922 near the top of my class in such odd subjects as map-reading, railway survey, engineering and cavalry drill. Parts of the summer holidays of 1919-21 were spent at Monte Creek and parts of those of 1920 and 1921 at Qualicum Beach on Vancouver Island with Father and Mother, Nan, Norman and Ruth in a rented cottage.

At Easter, shortly before graduating at R.M.C. in June 1922, I was in Ottawa and met Mr. Randolph Bruce, a friend of Father, who asked me what I was going to do the next winter and on hearing I was undecided, Mr. Bruce suggested that I should take the Mining Engineering course at McGill University as it would give the broadest basis from which to choose later in Engineering Sciences. He also suggested that I take a trip visiting the mines and Trail Smelter and at the same time he invited me to visit him at his home at Invermere, B.C.

This I did and Mr. Bruce sent me to stay at the Paradise Mine at 8200 feet a.s.l. in the Purcell Mountains for two weeks. Here by chance I met John F. Walker, a graduate student at Princeton University who was in charge of a Geological Survey of Canada party. John invited me to supper at his camp three miles across the mountains. From Invermere I went south down the East Kootenay Valley to the Sullivan Mine for two weeks and then to the Trail Smelter. Charles H. Hamilton of Nelson had been a classmate of mine at R.M.C. and I had met Charlie's three sisters, Bunnie, Violet and Joan during winter holidays in Ottawa. I was invited to stay with the Hamilton family at their summer residence at Kokanee where among other things I accompanied the three girls and four friends up to the Molly Gibson mine riding on an aerial cable tram to get up there at 8400 feet a.s.l. From there we climbed Kokanee Peak, over the glacier and walked down to the road. From Kokanee I returned home via the Kettle Valley Railway and stage from McCullough to Kelowna, and on to Monte Creek for the first of many times.



That fall I entered the third year of Mining Engineering in the Faculty of Applied Science at McGill University and joined the D.K.E. Fraternity House to live in as Alec had. Here James M. Packham was my roommate. The next summer after the McGill mining tour to the Sudbury and Western mines I worked for two months at the Sullivan Mine and returned home via Kokanee to Monte Creek. I had long thought I would like to be a trapper and while at the Sullivan I met one, Mr. Albert Hall. He invited me to spend a weekend with him on his trapline up Mark Creek. Albert talked of nothing but his days when he was Dr. S.G. Schofield's packer on his Geological Survey party. In the summer of 1923 too after the Sullivan Mine I visited Blake M. Wilson and Nemo, K.M. Kent both McGill Dekes in Vancouver and Blake drove us to Sedro Woolley, Wash., to visit "Mac." W.D. McClintock, another McGill Deke. From that trip we returned to Vancouver and I went up to Monte Creek. In September I returned to McGill and graduated in May 1924 with a B.Sc. in Mining. In the meantime, I had applied to the Geological Survey of Canada for work as a student assistant saying I would work anywhere and do anything but would provide for my own railway fare if I was sent to B.C. (I was still eligible for a C.P.R. pass). John Walker asked for me to be on his party and we all met at Golden, B.C. on May 20 to work on the Windermere map-area. John was a particular and patient trainer and this proved a season of thorough training which stood me in good stead on many occasions afterwards. G.W.H. (Hal) Norman was the other student assistant and George Boggs was the cook. We were a party of four men, and ~~five horses and a buggy. After two weeks, I had decided to become a geologist~~ and work towards obtaining a position on the Geological Survey of Canada. I wrote to Prof. J.A. Bancroft at McGill and asked to be taken on as a graduate student. On October 8 the party broke up for the winter. Hal stayed at Monte Creek three days on his way to Vancouver. He then continued at university going to Princeton for his Ph.D. and I went back to McGill to obtain my M.Sc. in May 1925. The following summer I was placed on Dr. V. DoImage's party as junior assistant to work in B.C. again but now in the northwestern Chilcotin

country. This summer the party made the first of any kind of map of that area and I made the topographic base by planetable on 4 miles to 1 inch. If 1924 had been a summer of training, 1925 was one of experience, excitement and adventure and I ended the season in charge of the party when Dolmage left early. During the previous winter I had been recommended by my professors at McGill for a free legislative scholarship at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, where I was accepted in the fall of 1925 to start my studies for a Ph.D. in geology and geography under Professors C.K. Leith, W.J. Mead, W.H. Twenhofel, A.N. Winchell and A.K. Lobeck, all famous in their own disciplines. The following year I was given the study of the Nickel Plate Mine at Hedley, B.C., for my thesis problem by the Survey. It was a plum. That year I used my pass on the C.P.R. for the last time to go west, as after this journey I became completely independent of family financial support. I now had a part-time instructor position at Madison for the next two winters and my summer salary on the Survey had risen. For the summer of 1926, at Hedley my companion and assistant was Briton B. Brock, a student at U.B.C., who later became a renowned geologist in Africa. All summer we lived together in a tent on the top of Nickel Plate Mountain boarding at the mine. At the end of the season Jean and Nan, driving the family Dodge car, fetched me back to Monte Creek from where I returned to Madison.

Through the following three summers, 1927 to 1929, I was employed as a graduate student, chief of a Geological Survey party, with student assistants and a cook, using a pack train the first year and trucks after that in the southern Okanagan and Similkameen country. The work was to study and map the region on one mile to the inch. In the course of this work in 1927 I was instructed to examine the Horn Silver Mine at Similkameen, B.C., and the report on it was my first publication.



In September 1928 Victor and Marian were staying at the Ranch when Kipper Taylor who had been one of my student assistants during the summer drove with me in the pick-up truck to Monte Creek. I sold the truck to the Ranch for \$800.00. It lasted more than 15 years. Father and Sherriff Wood of Kamloops wished to see the Homestake Mine near Adams Lake that they had shares in and Victor drove us there in the Dodge, going through Kamloops and up the North Thompson. It took, with Victor driving very carefully, more time than expected and the Sherriff had a meeting in Kamloops at 7:00 p.m. Father asked me to drive home and see if I could make better time. The Sherriff sat beside me. The others including Kipper were in the back. I got the Sherriff to his appointment on time but on the way to Kamloops in the dark we bumped a big black pole angus steer pretty hard. It disappeared into the night. I thought we should stop and look at it but the Sherriff said we never hit it. The drive nearly gave Victor quintuplets. He had never been on a drive like that on a rough gravel road.

In May 1929, I obtained my doctorate in geology and my application for appointment to staff of the Survey was accepted. I became engaged to Violet C. Hamilton on Nelson, B.C., daughter of Mr. C.R. Hamilton, Q.C., and granddaughter of Archbishop Hamilton of Ottawa. After calling at Monte Creek I continued the work in the Similkameen. At the end of the field season I fetched Violet to Monte Creek, returned with her to Nelson and drove her with her parents in their car to Pasedena, California, to spend the winter. ~~From there I went to Ottawa by Santa Fe Railway and stayed a few weeks with~~ Dr. Bonar, Master of the Mint and his family. Father, Mother and Ruth arrived from Monte Creek and we spent the winter at home in 495 King Edward Avenue.

I was to have been taken on the staff of the Geological Survey of Canada on arrival in Ottawa but as I was first paid from the surplus of my field appropriation from October 14, the day I arrived, to December 14, my

appointment was not ratified until the latter date. I complained to the Director that this would postpone my salary increases every year but he emphatically assured me it would not. It did. So as a result my annual increases were three months late every year until after the defeat of the Rt. Hon. R.B. Bennett's government. During the first years they were just three months late each time but on January 1, 1935 when I was led to expect my first promotion to a higher grade would come (the Director had originally told me October 1, 1934) it happened to be on the day that Mr. Bennett stopped all promotions and deducted 10% from all established salaries. I had started at \$175. per month which had risen to \$185., but now dropped to \$165.

On April 15, 1930 I left Ottawa by rail to Pasadena, California, and Violet and I were married there on April 21. Father and Mother came down to see me off and this was the last time I saw Father. We spent our honeymoon coming up the west coast of the United States and took an American boat to Victoria on which there were fleas. On arrival at Victoria we heard of Father's death at Monte Creek and travelled there immediately by C.P.R. boat and train arriving in time for his funeral. Afterwards we returned to Vancouver to gather Survey equipment and then went up by the Coquahalla Railway to Penticton to continue the work I had been doing there in the previous years. Violet was with the Survey party much of the summer notably July and August, when we were up in the Okanagan Range for six weeks above 6,000 feet, a lovely area.

After visits at Kokanee and Monte Creek we went to Ottawa accompanied by Nan and after 495 King Edward Avenue was closed we stayed with Joan, Violet's sister, and her husband Redmond Quain, and then rented an apartment on Charlotte Street from 1930 to 1933. It was while we were there in the apartment that our elder son, Hewitt, was born and Violet's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C.R. Hamilton, stayed with us.



In 1933 we bought a house on Echo Drive where our elder daughter, Joan, was born and Ruth visited us and helped Violet. In 1937 we moved to Rockcliffe where we had built a house at 149 Manor Road. While we lived there our two younger children, Charles and Nan (Nibby) were born. In 1943 I bought five acres at Kingsmere and the next summer built a cottage there close to the Quains. In 1955 the cottage was moved off the property and sold to the Quains, and a permanent house was built on its site. At the same time the Rockcliffe house was sold. Kingsmere was then our home until November 1967 when now being too large without the children, it too was sold to the National Capital Commission and we settled at 2150 Westbourne Avenue in west Ottawa, November 1967.

In 1931, I was appointed to take charge of the geological and topographical exploration of the Yukon Territory and in addition to act as "resident" mining engineer for the Territory but did not have to live there. This meant leaving Ottawa during the fourth week of May each year, seeing Violet settled at Nelson for the summer, calling at Monte Creek and catching the C.P.R. steamer at Vancouver about May 30 to go up the Coast to Skagway, Alaska and then by the White Pass and Yukon Route railway to Whitehorse, Yukon. This whole trip took almost two weeks. I was usually in the Yukon until the end of September or beginning of October. In the meantime in September Violet went to Monte Creek and I joined her there for a long weekend before we returned via C.P.R. to Ottawa. Sometimes in the summers my letters took as long as six weeks to reach Violet or vice versa. This was the general routine of our summers from 1931 to 1949. In subsequent seasons I visited the Survey field parties in the Yukon and B.C. every even year starting with 1950 until 1960. In the late 1940's my field of responsibility was extended to include all of the Cordillera in Canada west of the Rocky Mountain trench. This work led to adventurous experiences and big game hunting. In addition I was appointed to the Canadian Board on Geographical Names, a governor of the Arctic Institute of N.A., a Fellow of the Geological Society of America, and of the Royal Society of Canada of which I became secretary of the Geological Section and a member of the Council.

This Board held annual dinners which our Minister usually attended. In 1954 at the dinner the Hon. Mr. George Prudham suggested that I attend H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh on his flight from Vancouver to Whitehorse and Fort Nelson, B.C.

I drove Violet and our two girls west to Calgary and thence north to Altin, B.C. where the ladies established their base camp for the summer nine miles up Spruce Creek from the village. From here we visited the Klondike, Mayo and Kluane Lake areas going as far west as Duke River on the Alaska Highway. Our elder daughter Joan drove our Ford while I drove a panel truck I had been equipped with throughout the summer. Early in July I flew to Vancouver where I saw the British Empire Games and met Marian, Norman, Peggy and Charles. The next morning I boarded the Royal plane and was seated with two mechanics. At 1 p.m. I was invited and ushered in to have lunch with H.R.H. We were now over Ketchikan, Alaska. I stayed with H.R.H. until we landed at Whitehorse. As he left the plane H.R.H. invited me to join him on it the next morning and I went as far as Fort Nelson where he boarded a Canso for Port Radium and I flew back to Whitehorse on a U.S.A.A.F. plane and returned to camp with the truck arriving at Spruce Creek camp soon after midnight, all sound asleep as dawn was breaking.

In 1951 the National Museum of Canada named a flower I had discovered in the Yukon after me, "Claytonia Bostockii" and in 1965 I was presented with the Massey Medal of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society by His Excellency the Governor General, Major General Georges P. Vanier, in recognition of my work. In December 1973, the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs invited me to Whitehorse to attend the opening of one of their new buildings which they named "The Bostock Core Library" after me and paid for my trip there for the ceremony. A member of the Prospectors and Developers Association for many years, on two occasions in Toronto at their



meetings I was introduced to audiences as "Yukon Bostock" by chairmen. In addition, I belonged to the Yukon Conservation Society, the Federation of British Columbia Naturalists, the Okanagan and Similkameen Parks Society, the Historical Society of the Gatineau, and was Secretary-Treasurer of the Kingsmere Property Owners Association for five years.

On June 17, 1975, Violet died in Ottawa. She was cremated and buried at Monte Creek in the cemetery with the other members of the family. I continue to live at 2150 Westbourne Avenue in Ottawa, where this paper has been compiled.

William Archibald Norman was born at Monte Creek on November 12, 1903 and first attended school there. In Ottawa he went to the Kilburn Sisters School. In September 1914, then 11 years old, Norman started on his way to school in England from Monte Creek but due to the increase in ships being sunk in the Atlantic by submarines Mother wired to Montreal for him to return. In February 1915, however, he was sent off again to England from Ottawa by himself via New York where he went on board the Cunard Line S.S. Lusitania shortly before the voyage on which she was sunk with great loss of life. He entered Hillside School after I had gone to Charterhouse and then followed me there in September 1917, again after I had left in July so that we were not at school together in England. But we spent our holidays together with Aunt Annie at Polperro and Arja at Murtmoor. Like me at Charterhouse he lived in Duckites.

In August 1919, he returned to Canada and attended Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ontario, where he wrote his examinations to R.M.C., Kingston, Ontario. In August 1920, the year before I graduated, he entered R.M.C. where his number was 1546. Here he attained the rank of C.Q.M.S. in his final year and graduated with honours in June 1924 after the four year course had been introduced.

At R.M.C., in the Army later, and among his friends after his marriage, he was known as "Bill". During the summer of 1924 he attended the Exhibition at Wemberley, England as an information officer and guide. In the autumn of 1924 Norman entered Civil Engineering at McGill University being the first R.M.C. graduate accepted directly into 4th year in the Applied Science Faculty and so he was able to obtain his B.Sc. Civil Engineering degree in one year, graduating in June 1925. Like Alec and me he became a member of the D.K.E. Fraternity at McGill but shared a room in a boarding house with me. He then worked at the Ranch and for the Topographical Survey of the Federal Department of the Interior qualifying as a Dominion Land Surveyor taking



his apprenticeship under Mr. C.H. Taggart, D.L.S., who was in charge of the field work of the first 1 mile topographical mapping around Monte Creek and Kamloops. In his spare time during these summers he played polo in Kamloops. During the winter of 1927-28? Norman went to Australia and New Zealand to study methods used on cattle and sheep ranches and visited the Cowie cousins in New Zealand. On March 28, 1929 he and Margaret (Peggy) Nichols of Kamloops were married there and went to live in the Neds Creek house of the Ranch. Jean, Nan and Ruth were able to attend their wedding.

In the summer of 1930 Norman attended the Royal School of the Canadian Militia at Calgary, Alberta, taking Peggy with him. He applied for a commission in the Canadian Permanent Army in the Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.) but Lieutenant General Sir James MacBrien, K.C.M.G., then Chief of General Staff at Ottawa, seeing his engineering qualifications, persuaded him to enter the R.C.E. in which he was gazetted as a captain in 1930. That summer Norman and Peggy moved to Ottawa. From there he was sent to the Chatham, R.E. training establishment in England later in the year. In 1933 he was moved back to Canada where he was appointed second in command under Major E.L.M. Burns of Army Survey Section in Ottawa. Later he was appointed Works Officer at R.M.C. under Major General Mathews, the Commandant. There in his spare time he prepared himself for the Staff College examinations. Peggy accompanied on these and subsequent visits.

In 1937 he passed top in Canada over the heads of a number of officers senior to him in the Staff College examinations and was sent to the British Army Staff College at Quetta on the N.W. Frontier of India for a year. In 1938 he was moved to the Staff College near Camberley, in England, where Mother saw him on her last visit to England in 1938-39. He was still at Camberley in 1939 when the Second War started. Immediately he was sent to National Defence Headquarters in Ottawa where he was appointed a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. In May 1940 he went overseas to England as G.S.O.2 to the 2nd Canadian Division. A year later

he was made A.A. and Q.M.C., Canadian Reserves and in March 1942 he was appointed Acting G.S.O.1 to the 1st Canadian Division. Three months later his appointment was confirmed but after another two months he was moved up to be an A.D.A.G. to the Canadian Militia Headquarters. While in Ottawa he became a full Colonel and while in England he was one of a joint committee composed of himself, a Brigadier Bostock of the British Army and Lt. Colonel Bostock of the U.S. Army. He remained at this position in Headquarters for six months when he was promoted to Brigadier General Staff in Vancouver under Major General George R. Pearkes, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., General Officer Commanding, Pacific Command for the Aleutian Campaign. On his way to Vancouver, Norman flew the Atlantic via the Azores in April 1943 and stayed a weekend with Ruth in Toronto when Murray, her husband, was in Guatemala. Norman held this appointment from April to October when the threat of the Pacific Coast subsided and he returned to England to be Chief Engineer in the 2nd Canadian Corps. He held this appointment until February 1944 when he was again made A.D.A.G. Canadian Military Headquarters, first in London and then in northwest Europe where he was in command of the All Canadian Forces in Holland after the War ended.

After the War he was awarded the C.B.E. at Buckingham Palace by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. On his return to Canada he was appointed Military Attache serving under Major General Victor Odlum, Canadian Ambassador in China from Christmas 1945 to 1947 when he retired from the Army and settled at the Neds Creek Ranch with his wife Peggy and their two daughters, Margaret Molly and Susan Winsome. Subsequently, in 1950 William George was adopted into his family.

Norman added a considerable acreage to his ranch both on the north side of the South Thompson River, on the hills to the south and by acquiring property in Paxton Valley. He became a Director of the B.C. Federation of Agriculture, President of the B.C. Beef Cattle Growers Association, a member of the Provincial Winter Fair Committee and an official of the Kamloops branch of the Royal Canadian Legion. On October 8, 1970 he and Peggy went on a holiday on which he attended the fiftieth



anniversary reunion of his class at R.M.C., Kingston, after visiting Murray in Toronto. Ruth was at Monte Creek. From Kingston he and Peggy went to England to visit their daughter Susan (Mrs. John Drysdale) and her children at Barnet, north of London. They also visited Mr. and Mrs. John Hansard at Haslemere, Surrey, where on November 8, 1970 he died in his sleep. He was cremated and his ashes scattered over the fields near old Ned's grave on the Neds Creek Ranch.

On October 6, 1905 Septima Jessie was born in Vancouver. Even at 14 months she was a lively child running about the new house at Monte Creek, full of life and very friendly. She suddenly contracted bronchial pneumonia and died the next day, September 29, 1906. She was the first person to be buried in the cemetery that Father then laid out overlooking the heart of the Ranch on the west bench.



Ada Ruth was born on January 29, 1910 in a rented house in Ottawa near where the Model School building now stands. Ruth attended many schools for short periods going to one school in the west in the autumns and to Elmwood School, Rockcliffe, Ottawa, daily while living at home there during the parliamentary sessions from January to May or June. During the summer of 1916 when Mother was in England and Alec was killed she was spending the summer at the Ranch with Jean and Nan. In the winter of 1917-18 when Father, Mother, Nan and I spent the winter in Vancouver Ruth was with us and attended Crofton House School as a day girl. Then the following six winters she went to Elmwood except that in the autumn of 1920 when she was at Miss Seymour's School in Vancouver and the following fall Ruth attended The Misses Le Gallais' School in Vernon, B.C. but during both winters she was at Elmwood again and in 1922 she lived with Dr. and Mrs. Charles Camsell in Ottawa while continuing at Elmwood. During the autumn of 1923 Jean and Ruth lived in the Ottawa house while Jean worked in the Department of Agriculture and Ruth continued at Elmwood until Father, Mother and Nan arrived from the Ranch shortly before Christmas. In September 1924 she travelled to England from Monte Creek with Mrs. W.M. Anderson, wife of the late manager of the Monte Creek Hotel and accountant for the Ranch. While Ruth was travelling east across Canada, Jean was on her way from England.

In England, Ruth was met by Nan who shepherded her to Godolphin School, Salisbury, Wiltshire, where she remained until July 1927 returning to Monte Creek accompanied by Marian. During her holidays in England she visited with our relations and stayed mainly with Aunt Annie and Arja.

In Canada Ruth spent the winter of 1927-28 attending the Sacred Heart Convent in Vancouver first as a boarder and later living in the fall with Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Camsell's mother and her other daughter also a Mrs. Thomas. After

Christmas she shared an apartment on Granville Street with Nan til Easter when she returned to Mrs. Thomas'. In the fall of 1928 she entered the University of British Columbia staying again for a short time with Mrs. Thomas until Jean arrived when they shared an apartment. Ruth took the year 1929-30 off from U.B.C. to spend at Ottawa with Father, Mother and myself.

In mid April 1930, I left for California to be married and some days later when Father and Mother left for Monte Creek Ruth went to Toronto to stay with Dr. and Mrs. Seymour Hadwen. She was there when Father died a few days later at Monte Creek. After Father's death she returned to Ottawa to tidy the house at 495 King Edward Avenue and then travelled west with Miss Frances Bell, our cook and housekeeper to Monte Creek for the summer. In the fall she returned to U.B.C. living at the Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority house for the winter of 1930-31. The following winter she lived with the junior Mrs. Thomas already mentioned. She graduated in May 1932 with her B.A. and went up country to Monte Creek. In June 1932 she accompanied Mother and Nan to England. When Mother and Nan returned to Monte Creek in the fall Ruth travelled from England to India to spend the winter of 1932-33 in Lucknow with Marian and Victor returning to England in late March. There she trained and qualified as a Mothercraft nurse in baby and mother care and was Nursery Staff Nurse before returning to Ottawa to spend Christmas with Violet and me. In the early spring of 1935 after staying with Violet and me in Ottawa to help with Joan who was 2 to 3 months old she then worked as a Mothercraft nurse for Mr. and Mrs. Dana Wilgress in Rockcliffe. After this, Ruth visited in Toronto and also with a friend of Godolphin School days at New Haven, Connecticut before returning to Monte Creek for the summer.

In the fall of 1935 she returned east and enrolled in the Occupational Therapy Course at the University of Toronto. After receiving her diploma and a special prize in May 1937, she spent June at Monte Creek travelling west the first part of the way by boat through the Great Lakes. She then returned east to intern in the



Hamilton Sanitorium for three months and then for the same length of time in the Toronto General Hospital. While at the University of Toronto she met A. Murray Fallis, a biology research fellow with Dr. Seymour Hadwen at the Ontario Research Foundation. Murray received his Ph.D. in May 1937. Ruth spent Christmas with Violet and me in Rockcliffe and Murray joined us for New Years. In mid-January, Ruth went to spend some months with Mother, Jean and Nan at Winterlair in Victoria and the summer at Monte Creek. During this time Mother, Nan and Ruth spent a week in August at Glacier in the Selkirk Mountains.

On September 21, 1938, Ruth and Murray were married in St. Peters Church at Monte Creek. Nan was the bridesmaid and I was the bestman. Ruth and Murray then settled in Toronto where Murray worked for the Ontario Research Foundation with a "cross" appointment to teach Parasitology in the University of Toronto. Their three sons, Alexander Graham, Hugh Murray and Bruce William were all born in Toronto, where they bought a small house at 55 Duncannon Drive in May 1942. In 1946 they bought a farm of 100 acres, some 35 miles northwest of Toronto near Caledon East, which they named "Hilly Haven" for its rolling topography. Hilly Haven contained a stucco log farm house, cow barn and implement shed and they developed a large vegetable garden. They sold the barn which was dismantled and then rebuilt on the McEwans' farm some miles away. Ten to 20 cattle grazed on the place during many summers and a pond was dug in 1975 on one of the two streams on the farm.

In the summers of 1964 and in 1967 and 1968 they were in Norway where Murray studied biting flies. In 1971 Murray was granted a year's sabbatical leave and they straddled the globe while he did research on the parasites carried by biting flies. This took them via Fiji to New Zealand, Brisbane, Sydney, Canberra, Indonesia, Singapore and Kuala Lumpur. Thence via England to Rome and on to East Africa, spending some time at each place where Murray did research on his own, as well as visiting research institutes. In Africa via Kenya, they went to the Institute

for Research on Malaria and Tropical Diseases at Amani, Tanzania for three months and afterwards made a tour of game parks. After their stay at Amani they flew to Johannesburg and Cape Town visiting Victoria Falls and Kruger Park on the way. Ruth then flew to St. John's<sup>1</sup>, Newfoundland via London, and Murray flew to Ghana for two months as a consultant for the World Health Organization. He had been in Ghana during December 1967. They then met in Geneva in November and spent December in London. They had Christmas 1971 in St. John's with Alec, their eldest son and his wife Wanda and their two children on their way home to Toronto which they reached on New Year's Day 1972.

From the first in Toronto, after the duties of bringing up their sons, Ruth busied herself with social functions associated with the Ontario Research Foundation, the University of Toronto and the Royal Canadian Institute<sup>2</sup> of which Murray was President for a period, as well as the United Church and numerous volunteer organizations, in addition to her normal household duties. As years pass their house in Toronto and less often that at Hilly Haven have been centres for entertainment for visitors from abroad, usually with academic interests, or members of the Fallis and Bostock families or friends but Ruth's good cooking does little to help slim their figures. After Jean's death, Nan made Ruth heir to the contents of her house at Monte Creek and also Ruth and her nephew, Hewitt Hamilton Bostock, my elder son, executors of her will. In this regard after Nan's death in 1970 Ruth deserves much credit for the fair settlement of many problems that arose from Nan's involved estate.

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<sup>1</sup>Ruth went to St. John's on October 20, 1971 for Dawn's birthday and then went back to Europe to meet Murray.

<sup>2</sup>Royal Canadian Institute, one of the oldest public scientific organizations in North America, started in the 1800's by Sir Sanford Flemming.